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service, and if so, how the applicant intends to resolve those margin short falls;

(3) Certify that all potentially affected parties acknowledge and do not object to the use of the applicant's higher power densities. For proposed power levels less than or equal to 3 dB in excess of the limits defined above, the affected parties shall be those co-frequency U.S. licensed 17/24 GHz BSS satellite networks that are located at angular separations of up to $\pm 6^\circ$ away; for power levels greater than 3 dB and less than or equal to 6 dB in excess of the limits defined above, affected parties shall be all those co-frequency U.S. licensed operators at up to $\pm 10^\circ$ away. No power levels greater than 6 dB in excess of the limits defined above shall be permitted.

(d) Licensees authorized pursuant to paragraph (c) of this section shall bear the burden of coordinating with any future applicants or licensees whose proposed compliant operations at 10 degrees or smaller orbital spacing, as defined by paragraph (b) of this section, is potentially or actually adversely affected by the operation of the non-compliant licensee. If no good faith agreement can be reached, however, the non-compliant licensee shall reduce its earth station EIRP spectral density levels to be compliant with those specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(e) For earth stations employing uplink power control, the values in paragraphs (b) (1), (2), and (4) of this section may be exceeded by up to 20 dB under conditions of uplink fading due to precipitation. The amount of such increase in excess of the actual amount of monitored excess attenuation over clear sky propagation conditions shall not exceed 1.5 dB or 15% of the actual amount of monitored excess attenuation in dB, whichever is larger, with a confidence level of 90 percent except over transient periods accounting for no more than 0.5% of the time during which the excess is no more than 4.0 dB.

[72 FR 50030, Aug. 29, 2007]

§ 25.224 Protection of receive-only earth stations in the 17/24 GHz BSS.

(a) Notwithstanding § 25.209(c) of this part, receive-only earth stations operating in the 17/24 GHz broadcasting-satellite service can claim no greater protection from interference than they would receive if the equivalent antenna diameter were equal to or greater than 45 cm and the antenna meets the co-polar and cross-polar performance patterns represented by the following set of formulas (adopted in Recommendation ITU-R BO.1213-1, dated November 2005) that are valid for $D/\lambda \geq 11$:

(1) Co-polar pattern:

$$G_{co}(\varphi) = G_{max} - 2.5 \times 10^{-3} \left(\frac{D}{\lambda} \varphi \right)^2 \quad \text{for } 0 \leq \varphi < \varphi_m$$

where:

$$\varphi_m = \frac{\lambda}{D} \sqrt{\frac{G_{max} - G_1}{0.0025}}$$

$$G_{max} = 10 \log \left(\eta \left(\frac{\pi D}{\lambda} \right)^2 \right)$$

$$G_1 = 29 - 25 \log \varphi_r, \text{ and } \varphi_r = 95 \frac{\lambda}{D}$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_{co}(\varphi) &= G_1 & \text{for } \varphi_m \leq \varphi < \varphi_r \\ G_{co}(\varphi) &= 29 - 25 \log \varphi & \text{for } \varphi_r \leq \varphi < \varphi_b \quad \text{where } \varphi_b = 10^{(34/25)} \\ G_{co}(\varphi) &= -5 \text{ dBi} & \text{for } \varphi_b \leq \varphi < 70^\circ \\ G_{co}(\varphi) &= 0 \text{ dBi} & \text{for } 70^\circ \leq \varphi < 180^\circ \end{aligned}$$

(2) Cross-polar pattern:

$$G_{cross}(\varphi) = G_{max} - 25 \quad \text{for } 0 \leq \varphi < 0.25 \varphi_0$$

where:

$$\varphi_0 = 2 \frac{\lambda}{D} \sqrt{\frac{3}{0.0025}} = 3 \text{ dB beamwidth}$$

$$G_{cross}(\varphi) = G_{max} - 25 + 8 \left(\frac{\varphi - 0.25 \varphi_0}{0.19 \varphi_0} \right) \quad \text{for } 0.25 \varphi_0 \leq \varphi < 0.44 \varphi_0$$

$$G_{cross}(\varphi) = G_{max} - 17 \quad \text{for } 0.44 \varphi_0 \leq \varphi < \varphi_1$$

$$G_{cross}(\varphi) = G_{max} - 17 + C \left| \frac{\varphi - \varphi_1}{\varphi_1 - \varphi_0} \right| \quad \text{for } \varphi_0 \leq \varphi < \varphi_1 \text{ where } \varphi_1 = \frac{\varphi_0}{2} \sqrt{10.1875}$$

$$\text{and } C = 21 - 25 \log(\varphi_1) - (G_{max} - 17)$$

$$G_{cross}(\varphi) = 21 - 25 \log \varphi \quad \text{for } \varphi_1 \leq \varphi < \varphi_2 \text{ where } \varphi_2 = 10^{(26/25)}$$

$$G_{cross}(\varphi) = -5 \text{ dBi} \quad \text{for } \varphi_2 \leq \varphi < 70^\circ$$

$$G_{cross}(\varphi) = 0 \text{ dBi} \quad \text{for } 70^\circ \leq \varphi < 180^\circ$$

where:

D : equivalent antenna diameter

λ : wavelength expressed in the same unit as the diameter

φ : off-axis angle of the antenna relative to boresight (degrees)

η : antenna efficiency = 0.65

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(b) Paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to 17/24 GHz BSS telemetry earth stations. Those earth stations are subject to the antenna performance standards of §25.209(a) and (b) of this part.

[72 FR 50031, Aug. 29, 2007]

§ 25.225 Geographic Service Requirements for 17/24 GHz Broadcasting Satellite Service.

(a) Each operator of a 17/24 GHz BSS space station that is used to provide video programming directly to consumers in the 48 contiguous United States (CONUS) must provide comparable service to Alaska and Hawaii, unless such service is not technically feasible or not economically reasonable from the authorized orbital location.

(b) Each operator of a 17/24 GHz BSS space station subject to paragraph (a) of this section must design and configure its space station to be capable of providing service to Alaska and Hawaii, that is comparable to the service that such satellites will provide to CONUS subscribers, from any orbital location capable of providing service to either Alaska or Hawaii to which it may be located or relocated in the future.

(c) If an operator of a 17/24 GHz BSS space station that is used to provide video programming directly to consumers in the United States relocates or replaces a 17/24 GHz BSS space station at a location from which service to Alaska and Hawaii had been provided by another 17/24 GHz BSS space station, the operator must use a space station capable of providing at least the same level of service to Alaska and Hawaii as previously provided from that location.

[72 FR 50033, Aug. 29, 2007]

§§ 25.226–25.249 [Reserved]

§ 25.250 Sharing between NGSO MSS Feeder links Earth Stations in the 19.3–19.7 GHz and 29.1–29.5 GHz Bands.

(a) NGSO MSS applicants shall be licensed to operate in the 29.1–29.5 GHz band for Earth-to-space transmissions and 19.3–19.7 GHz for space-to-Earth transmissions from feeder link earth station complexes. A “feeder link earth

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station complex” may include up to three (3) earth station groups, with each earth station group having up to four (4) antennas, located within a radius of 75 km of a given set of geographic coordinates provided by NGSO-MSS licensees or applicants.

(b) Licensees of NGSO MSS feeder link earth stations separated by 800 km or less are required to coordinate their operations, see §25.203. The results of the coordination shall be reported to the Commission.

[61 FR 44181, Aug. 28, 1996]

§ 25.251 Special requirements for coordination.

(a) The administrative aspects of the coordination process are set forth in §101.103 of this chapter in the case of coordination of terrestrial stations with earth stations, and in §25.203 in the case of coordination of earth stations with terrestrial stations.

(b) The technical aspects of coordination are based on Appendix S7 of the International Telecommunication Union Radio Regulations and certain recommendations of the ITU Radiocommunication Sector (available at the FCC’s Reference Information Center, Room CY-A257, 445 12th Street, SW., Washington, DC 20554).

[66 FR 10630, Feb. 16, 2001]

§ 25.252 Special requirements for ancillary terrestrial components operating in the 2000–2020 MHz/2180–2200 MHz bands.

(a) Applicants for an ancillary terrestrial component in these bands must demonstrate that ATC base stations shall not:

(1) Exceed an EIRP of –100.6 dBW/4 kHz for out-of-channel emissions at the edge of the MSS licensee’s selected assignment.

(2) Exceed a peak EIRP of 27 dBW in 1.23 MHz.

(3) Exceed an EIRP toward the physical horizon (not to include man-made structures) of 25.5 dBW in 1.23 MHz.

(4) Be located less than 190 meters from all airport runways and aircraft stand areas, including takeoff and landing paths.

(5) Exceed an aggregate power flux density of –51.8 dBW/m² in a 1.23 MHz bandwidth at all airport runways and